

Leading Figures and Paramount Issues in Coming French Election

Poincaré Not Seeking Reelection, Jules Pam Looms as Powerful Candidate in Event Clemenceau Declines to Run

By F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN.

PRIME MINISTER CLEMENCEAU, whom his enemies would foolishly induce us to believe is in his dotage, has just shown that he is still possessed of all his intellectual vigor, his political alertness and resourcefulness, and his keenness of judgment by announcing general Parliamentary elections for next October. This is what the French call a "coup de maître"—a master stroke. It is nothing more nor less than an appeal by him to the nation against a legislative chamber, which has long since ceased to represent the people and whose constitutional mandate of four years ceased nearly eighteen months ago. Under normal circumstances the Chamber should have passed out of existence in the spring of last year, and if the Clemenceau Government consented to the prolongation of its powers instead of dissolving it it was because of the difficulty of holding a general election while the war was still in progress, and at a time when those who were best entitled by their military services in the field to express their views and their wishes were precluded from casting their vote. Indeed, the present Chamber has only been allowed to linger on as a war measure.

Now that peace with Germany has been signed at Versailles its continued existence verges on illegality and is contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. The members, however, failed to realize this. They did not seem to appreciate the fact that the continuance of the tenure of their seats in the Palais Bourbon was dependent upon the good will of the Premier, of his Cabinet and of the President of the Republic. Of late they have shown themselves more than ordinarily obstructive and disposed to hamper the Government in its task of reconstruction. Losing patience, Premier Clemenceau has now secured the consent of the President to the holding of the new elections in October.

This has the effect of putting the present Chamber out of existence and, incidentally, deprives it of playing any role in the Presidential election which is slated for next February. What this means will be understood when it is pointed out that in France the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, instead of being nominated or elected by the people, or by delegates specially chosen for the purpose, as in the United States, is elected by both houses of the national legislature, in joint session at Versailles.

The Outcome Doubtful.

It is difficult to assert with any degree of certainty what will be the outcome of this popular referendum. For that is what the general election in October next is destined to be. There has been such a degree of bitterness against the present Chamber of Deputies on the part of those millions of soldiers who fought so gallantly and so untriflingly for France on the various battlefields and among those dear to them that it may safely be predicted that the political complexion of the next Chamber will be a very different one to that which may be described as being now on its deathbed. If one may judge by the attitude of the so-called Councils General, that is to say the Provincial Councils, who enjoy the privilege of electing the members of the Senate, the next Chamber will witness the return of an entirely different class of men—of men who represent the material interests of the nation, who have something more at stake than their own selfish personal gain and advancement, men, in one word, who stand for something in the community, in lieu of being mere carpet bag politicians, dependent upon their legislative pay and prerogatives—and the pickings.

The present Chamber is very largely Socialist; aided and abetted by a considerable faction of advanced Radicals, who are inclined to vote with the Socialists, for the purpose of upsetting the existing Government, either in the hope of securing power for themselves or else of wreaking vengeance upon those whom they regard as responsible for their being excluded from office.

They have been responsible for most of the legislative trouble during the war, and not only Premier Clemenceau but his present colleagues and his predecessors at the helm of the ship of state have repeatedly complained, with much right and justice, that instead of being able to devote all their time and their energies to carrying through the war to a speedy and successful conclusion they were constantly being compelled to waste precious days and even weeks in defending the measures adopted with this object in view against discreditable political intrigues calculated to serve none but their authors and the foreign enemies of the nation.

At the Parting of the Ways.

France in October next will find herself at the parting of the ways and will be called upon to determine what her future course will be in domestic and also in international affairs. There, as in Great Britain and in Italy, we find among the electorate a strong Socialist element, something like the "left wing" of the British labor movement, with varying success, to capture the control of labor and to absorb it into its ranks. It is a Socialism which still, in spite of the terrible experiences of the last five years, insists upon proclaiming that war can be averted by the internationalization of Socialism and of labor, which advocates the abolition of standing armies, of compulsory military service and of the production, at any rate, of the term of the war.



JULES PAMS, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR IN THE CLEMENCEAU GOVERNMENT AND A PRESIDENTIAL "DARK HORSE"

service from three to two years, and which, above all, demands in the most vigorous fashion a radical modification of the conditions of peace imposed upon Germany, as calculated to interfere with its projects for international brotherhood.

Of course their doctrines will appeal to a certain class in France, as in other allied countries—to a class which expected too much from the results of victory and who are now suffering from disillusion and disappointment in finding that proletarian life, instead of being a paradise, has become more difficult than the price of the necessities of life have reached enormous heights, and that, far from benefiting by any spoils of the enemy, the people will be compelled to work harder than ever in order to pay for the war which they have helped to win. For the taxation, already heavy prior to 1914, is now becoming more onerous than ever. It is inevitable that much popular discontent should prevail among the toiling masses. Peace has brought them not relaxation or wealth, but increased toil, hardship and penury. Naturally they are disposed to lend an ear to the arguments of Socialism.

The other side of the picture is furnished by that higher and lower bourgeoisie and farming elements which constitute the backbone of France. The latter is essentially a country of small capitalists and small landowners—there are no less than 6,000,000 of the latter. Wealth and land are more equitably divided in France than in any other country in Europe. Every man who owns even an acre or two of land or who has a few thousand francs put by may be classed as a property owner who has a stake in the welfare of the nation, in the maintenance of that law and order which alone furnish protection of life and property, and to whom, therefore, the changes of Socialism and of Bolshevism are to the last degree abhorrent.

These are the people who form the main body of the electorate for the Provincial Councils, and while quite



ARISTIDE BRIAND



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

the reverse of reactionary may nevertheless be classed as Conservative Republicans. They are the people to whom Clemenceau is appealing at the general parliamentary elections in next October against Socialism.

To this electorate will be added the millions of soldiers who have fought and bled for their country during the great war. For most of the hardships which they have endured, for the hunger and thirst and insufficient protection against the elements and for inadequate supplies and ammunition, they hold the present Chamber of Deputies responsible. It is no exaggeration to assert that the parliamentary commissions of various kinds from the Palais Bourbon that visited the front to satisfy their curiosity and to air their importance went there at the risk of their lives, so infuriated were not alone the soldiers but also their officers against these men, whom they regarded as responsible for all their troubles.

Had it not been for the splendid discipline maintained with a steel hand gloved in velvet by the principal French commanders it is probable that there would have been not one, but several military pronouncements aimed not so much at the Government as against the hated occupants of the Palais Bourbon. The soldiers who served at the front may be relied upon

to vote against the policies of those members of the present Chamber of Deputies whom they blame for obstructive interference with the conduct of the war and its consequent prolongation.

Whatever ministerial reconstruction takes place will be deferred until after the results of the general election are known. It remains to be seen whether Georges Clemenceau will be willing to remain at the head of the Cabinet. It is possible that he may feel that having endowed the nation with a victorious peace, a peace that has won for him the popular nickname of the "Père la Victoire"—the Father of Victory—he has completed his task and would prefer to commit to younger but assuredly not more energetic hands, preferably to those of his principal and most able collaborator, André Tardieu, the great task of the economic reconstruction of the nation. The feeling of gratitude entertained for him by the French people as a whole, and especially by the army, past and present, is still so great that if he were to announce his candidature for the Presidency of the Republic in next February he would undoubtedly carry the day. For the various legislative constituencies would exact from their candidates a pledge to cast their votes for his election at Versailles early in the new year.

It would be a fitting and extremely honorable climax to his extraordinary career, and would be welcomed, not only in Great Britain, where he is held in high honor and regard, but also in the United States, where he spent several years of his life, and where he enjoys universal admiration and good will as the Grand Old Man of France. His election would assuredly impart confidence to the other Powers of the Entente, as to the perpetuation of the policies for which he and they have been fighting shoulder to shoulder in the great war.

There is no doubt that if Georges Clemenceau wishes for the Presidency he can have it. Whether he will be willing to take it is another question. It

is quite on the cards that it may be forced upon him by his grateful fellow countrymen.

That Raymond Poincaré will offer himself for reelection for another seven years term at the Elysée Palace, which is the French White House, is unlikely in the extreme. It seems that he has already expressed a desire to return to his work at the bar, of which until 1913 he was the acknowledged leader—his practice being regarded as far and away the most lucrative in France. He does not, however, propose to follow the example of ex-Presidents Emile Loubet and Armand Fallières, in withdrawing entirely from political life. On the contrary, he intends to seek a seat in the Senate.

where he will be able to turn to account for the benefit of his country the wonderful and one might almost say the unique experience which he has acquired of foreign politics in his capacity as President of the Republic during the war now ended.

Both Loubet and Fallières were quite old and tired men when they concluded their terms of office at the Elysée. But Poincaré, who has succeeded in overcoming much of the prejudice to which he was subjected in the first three years of his term, and who may be said to have lived up to his exalted office, is still in the prime of life, and does not see why he should be debarred from earning once more a large income in the profession of law, or from participating in the domestic and foreign affairs of the nation as a member of the Senate.

Should Clemenceau decline to run for President, the only other candidates worthy of consideration, would be Jules Pams, who lost the election in 1913 by a narrow majority, and who is now Minister of the Interior, Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Aristide Briand, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the most popular. Moreover, he would probably have the backing of Clemenceau, since he was the latter's candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Republic in the Presidential election of 1913. He is an extremely hospitable, generous and sunny tempered man, from the south of France, and the only thing that his political adversaries have ever been able to bring against him is that two of his brothers are inmates of lunatic asylums. He recently married, on a second nuptials, Mme. Marcel Hottel of the Chateau of Louleux, in the Department of the Loire, widow of an enormously rich captain of industry, who was head of the great Louleux Works. She hails from the south of France. It is to say, from the north-eastern slopes of the Pyrenean range of mountains.

Through this marriage Jules Pams has become even richer than he was before. For his first wife brought

him great wealth. She was the daughter and heiress of the multi-millionaire old manufacturer Job, owner of the factories producing the papers used for all cigarettes in France, cigarettes being, like every other form of tobacco in that country, a State monopoly. In order to relieve himself of the imputation, at no time pleasant, of being indebted exclusively to marriage for his affluence, Jules Pams invested some money in a tooth wash, which, without much trouble on his part, has turned out to be a perfect gold mine, thanks to skilful and ingenious advertising by his subordinates. He has converted it into a corporation, in which he holds the majority stock, and which is said to net him, in normal times, a revenue of close upon \$400,000 a year.

As for Paul Deschanel, his chances are handicapped by the fact that he remains on record as a defeated candidate in at least three previous elections for the Presidency. Son of the eminent and witty Prof. Emile Deschanel of the Sorbonne and of the Senate, Paul Deschanel, while a man of undoubted talent, has always missed being great. He is a dandy in his dress and formerly laid himself open to charges of foppishness and of affectation. He is still to-day too well groomed, too measured and too correct, alike in manner and in speech, not to expose himself to suspicions of priggishness and of pose. He lacks that simplicity of character which is the greatest charm of the French people of high and low degree, and the absence of which always strikes a jarring note. He is in every sense of the word what one would describe as a superficially brilliant man, and while he has studied many subjects he is an authority on none, in spite of which he has managed to secure a seat in the Academy, as one of France's Forty Immortals. It is not surprising that he should have been in the past a first rate amateur actor. Few who see him now would be willing to believe that he was reared in honorable poverty. He has more about him of the Aristocratic than of the Democratic, and after being reported as the savior for many a golden hand finally married a very charming woman of great wealth, who was Mlle. Germaine Brice. Like President Wilson, Paul Deschanel and his wife regard thirteen as their lucky number. Both celebrated their birthday on the 13th of February. The bride gave her consent to the marriage on the 13th day of the month, and the Christian and surnames of "Le Beau Paul" and of the lady now his wife are each composed of thirteen letters.

As president of the Chamber of Deputies he ranks third in the table of precedence, coming immediately after the president of the Senate. Indeed, the trinity of the President of the Republic, of the president of the Senate and of the president of the Chamber of Deputies jointly constitute the national sovereignty of France.

Aristide Briand.

With regard to Aristide Briand, he was formerly a Socialist; in fact, first achieved prominence at the bar as the counsel of labor leaders against capitalists. Yet to-day, without having forfeited to any extent the confidence and sympathy of labor in France, and though retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the former cabinets of Clemenceau the latter used to insist that although retaining the roots of his many of his former Socialist friends, he is looked upon by capitalists as a safeguard of property and as one of the most conservative forces of Gallic republicanism. Although he drafted the laws for the separation of Church and State in France, yet he is regarded to-day with favor by the Church, to which the masses of his fellow countrymen have turned once more since the beginning of the late war. When Briand held a portfolio in one of the